which provides for two classes of national forces, one from eighteen to thirty years of age, and one from thirty to forty five; the first class to be called into service first Ho wished to make the bill as simple and effective as possible. He believed that every citizen owed an allegance to the Government, and thought it would have been better had the Government drafted its troops from the first. He liked the bill for its directness and its few exemptions The people must put away the democratic decirine that their officers are amenable to them, and be subject to strict discipline to make good soldiers; there must be strict discipline to make a good army, and he did not think there was any objection to making members of Congress liable to diaft; he would come within the age, and was ready to do his duty or progres a substitute and he described to his duty or produce a substitute, and he thought if the soldiers could put up with the association the people would

Mr. WILKINSON wanted to know if members of Con grees could be drafted.

Mr. NESMITH thought they could be drafted, but did not know that they could be arrested. He thought they ought not to be exempt, for judging from the service some nombers of Congress had rendered—the present members of course excepted—he thought they would steal Rich-mond or capture the Southern Confederacy if it was left out over night. [Laughter.] After further discussion the amendment was rejected. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved an amendment,

which was adopted, to make the first class include those between the ages of twenty and thirty-five instead of

eighteen and thirty-five. Mr. DOOLITTLE moved an amendment that persons of i reign birth, who may have declared their intention to become citizens, and who may have voted at any election, stall be deemed citizens within the meaning of the act. After some discussion the amendment was rejected.

who, being from scruples of conscience averse to bearing arms, are by the constitution and law of any State excused Mr. McDOUGALL thought all persons out to be obliged

to serve if drafted, procure a substitute, or pay the amount Mr. SUMNER thought clergymen ought to be excused;

and he moved so to amend.

Mr. McDOUGALL hoped the Senator would not include the Methodist clergy, as they were fighting clergy.
Mr. DAVIS thought the exemptions were setting too
numerous. He would say to all persons fight, pay, or

Mr HENDERSON a-ked, if the minister was to be excused on the doctrine that under the teachings of Christ they are opposed to fighting, then why not excuse all Chrisfollow them ! He would excuse no one. He feared, under this amendment, that States under this law might excuse all their c tizens.

Mr. HARRIS, in view of the difficulties that might arise, withdraw the smeadment. Mr. SUMNER moved to amend to as to exempt all

ministers of the Gospel.

Mr. HENDERSON said he should vote against the amendment He would have such a law that in case of another such a war as this the ministers should have no inducement to advecate a war. In Missouri the ministers, in many cases, had preached treason; and he believed that in the Scustor's own State, (Massachusetts.) if the Sen-ator would look back, he would find that treason had been presched, and they had in a great degree been instrumental in bringing about this war. If he had his way he would put them ail in the field and make them fight the battles they had done so much to inaugurate. [Applause in the

gilleries.]
Mr. MORRILL said this charge against the clergy was unjust, and could not be sustained. The clergy of his State were loyal. He thought if any body was to be ex-The clergy of his empt the clergy cught to be.
Mr FESSENDEN said he should vote against the

amendment, for he thought it was an imputation against the clergy of his State that they would resent. The amendment was rejected, and the bill reported to the Senate; and the question recurred on agreeing to the

amendment exempting Governors and judicary of States.

Mr. TRUMBULL tovored the amendment. He did not want to break up all State Governments. The people were too intelligent to be decrived by any such idea of including every body in the drait.

Mr DIXON thought it highly important that all should be included, as it would tend to allay any dissatisfaction that

Mr. RICE said if the bill did not exempt those exemptd by State constitutions, then there would be a revolution in the North,

SEVERAL VOICES. "Oh, no, no." Mr. RICE. Well, try it and see.

Mr. McDOUGALL said if there was to be a revolution in the North let it come now. He had heard a good deal of talk about a revolution in the North; if it was coming, let it come. But he disagreed entirely with the Senater from Minnesota. He did not believe there would be any

such revolution. Mr. RICE warned Senators not to touch the constitube Sta'e m craven as to submit to it. WILKINSON said be believed the people of Min-

nesota, by a large majority, believed the Constitution of the United States to be the supreme law. The amendment was not concurred in : Yeas 17, pays 19

Mr. WILKINSON renewed the amendment to exempt members of Congress. Rejected: Yeas 16, mays 20.

Mr. McDOUGALL offered an amendment, which was adopted, including cit zens of foreign birth who have declared their intention to become citizens, in the provisions At 12 o'clock at night the bill was passed, and the

Scuste adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Louisians election cases were taken up, and Mr. MENZIES, of Kentucky, resumed his remarks, taking the ground that the gentlemen claiming seats were not legal representatives, and that the law of the State had not bren complied with in their election. He further held toat Congress could not fix the time for holding an election to fix avacancy, the Constitution requiring that the time should be fixed by the Governor of the State. He did not think the House had the power to admit these representations and been violated in many respects; and that the election was consequently illegal. He thought it important that they should adhere to law and admit no one who d d not have legal rights. If they think the House had the power to admit these representations are representationally in the House had been violated in many respects; and that the election was consequently illegal.

Mr. YEAMAN based his remarks upon a proposition which he would submit at the close of his remarks, that the proclamation of Military Governor Shepley was not not void and without authority of law; and if the House would repudiate such a proglamation, he would vote for

an admission of these applicants.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, said it was not contended that there applicants were not loyal, and strictly loyal men, or that the election was influenced by military dictation or control. They were critzens of the United States, and subject to all the duties imposed by the Consti-States, and subject to all the duties imposed by the Consti-tution and the laws and all corresponding rights before the act of secession; and he argued that that act had not dis-possessed them of any of their duties and rights. The State of Louisians still exists, together with all its powers. All it needs is its machinery. The only way you can con-struct this Government is to co-apprate with the loyal men of the secorded States. Su jugation was an impossibility. He favored the admission of the applicants.

Mr. CRISFIELD obtained the floor, but gave way for

an adjournment.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1863.

IN SENATE.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to prevent agents of the Government as well as members of Congress and officers of the Government taking any consideration for procuring place, office, or contracts. Passed,

LETTERS OF MARQUE.

Mr GRIMES briefly urged the passage of the bill for letters of marque. He contended that the propriety of establishing volunteer forces on the sea was the same as on land; it might do for nations of the Old World, who depend upon large standing arm es, to agree to treaties against letters of usrque, but could we of this country afford to forego our sucient policy in this respect? These vessels are under the control of the laws, the same as the regular vessels of war, and there could be no difference in morality or policy wh ther captures were made by a seventy-four gun ship or a fishing smack. He was not prepared to give up our ancient policy, but considered the a favorable time to re-affirm our sucient dictrine of maritime rights. Though the rebels might have no commerce. et they had vessels of war preying upon our commerce. But he trankly avowed it was his desire to place on record a general law on this subject, and to give the President all the power necessary to let slip the dogs of war in case of complications with any Power The people of the North-

west were truly loyal, and be believed he represented their wishes in supporting this bill.

Mr. SUMNER thought that the bill, instead of upholding the ancient policy, would only tend to overthrow all the ancient traditions of the Republic, and bring new and difficult embarrasaments upon the nation. This was a bill to establish presucers, whose only roward is booty, sgainst an enemy who has no commerce and no booty as an incontive to enterprise. If more vessels are needed, he would have them hired and placed under the control of the Government; but not send out these self-regulating cruisers. He could see nothing but danger of complication with for-eign Powers, who have solemnly declared against this systou of privateering. This nation has siways declined to pa-s any general law on this subject, always requiring a special act of Congress, and these acts always requiring a limited time. He quoted from a number of authorities against the principle of privateering and con ended there

son of a widow, dependent upon him for support: which | was nothing to be obtained by this bill that could not bet. The ninth amendment, making Treasury notes legal tenter be obtained in another way. He would not say that ders instead of exchangeable for legal tenders at the will the Government should never resert to this policy; but of the holders, was sgreed to.

The amendment reducing the amount of legal tenders

Mr. CLASK moved an amendment, which was adopted allowing the person drafted to be exempt by procuring a substitute or paying a sum of money not exceeding \$300.

Mr. McDOUGALL could see no ground for the objection be fixed by the Secretary of War; but if failing to appear, or to procure a substitute, or pay the required sum, to be arrested and tried by court mattal.

Mr. NESMITH moved to strike out the third section, and imposing a tax of one per cent of the section and imposing a tax of one the section and imposing a tax of vies, to resort to volunteering on land and this most eff otive force on the sea. Our commerce to day is in danger grant commissions entitling them to enter foreign ports, and yet we stand questioning whether we shall grant the power to private vessels to seize these vessels. If letters of marque had been granted at the breaking out of the re-bellion, there would have been no running the blockade. He especially wanted this bill passed; for he believed, be-fore Congress met again, we should be at war with a for-cign Power, and should need all our force on sea and land. Mr. COLLAMER said one great objection to this sys

em was, that it seemed to be the remnant of tively ancient barbarism to send out vessels to take privat property of the enemy on the sea. It is agreed now by the modern laws of war that the private property of an enemy on land is not subject to capture. Civilization has made progress in war; and it would seem that the same rule would apply on the water as on land. But have we been permitted to make this progress in civilization? If not, then we ought not to be held responsible. Only a few years ago this nation proposed to the other nations of the world to make the law the same on sea as on land, and to xempt private property from seizure. But these nations refused to allow us to make this progress. These nations, who possess great navies, declared that this property shall be subject to selzure—only it shall be selzed by their great great navies, shall not be allowed to reize this property by private vessels; if we do, we shall be branded as burbarous. It shall only be seized by their great navies not do, their benefit. But this is a prince ple which will not do,

and by which this nation is not bound.

Mr. DIXON thought there was no necessity for a mea sure of this kind; we have no war with a foreign countr Mr. HARRIS offered an amendment to exempt persons and the rebels have no commerce. It is not necessary to abandon a right of this kind; but shall we, in time of peace with all fereign countries, pass a measure of this kind? He thought it would only be attended with evil consequences. He was not willing, with ut any necessity, to resort to this policy, which was only a kind of legalized piracy, and which might be attended with unpleasant com-

lications with foreign Powers. Mr. DAVIS said the rebels had only a few fast vessels, but no commerce. If these vessels were captured, it would be an end of the matter. He could see no necessity for such a measure at this time. After some further discussion, the substitute offered by

Mr. GRIMES, authorizing the President, in all foreign and domestic wars, to issue letters of marque and make all meedful regulations, was adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment, which wa adopted, limiting the authority conferred by the act to three

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment confining the opration of the bill to the suppression of the rebellion. He argued that we should not put any thing in the bill like a

wenace. When we were engaged in a foreign war there would be time enough to meet that question.

Mr. McDOUGALL asked the Senator, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, if we were not threat-

Mr. SUMNER said he had no information that open to the Senate.

Mr. McDOUGALL believed before the meeting of anther Congress we should be involved in a foreign war, and be would have the country prepared.

The amendment was rejected: Yeas 13, pays 22.

Mr SUMNER off-red an amendment, as a substitute, reviving the acts of 1812 and 1813 concerning letters of arque, and applying them to the portion of the United States now in insurrection. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. SUMNER offered another amendment, as a substiute, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to hire any vessels needed for national service, putting them in charge of officers commissioned by the United States, and giving them the character of national ships. Rej eted : Yeas 8, pays 28.

Mr DAVIS offered a substitute authorizing the Presi dent to pay to any vessel regularly put into commission three times the value of any ship or ships captured belonging to the States now in insurrection. Rejected. The bill was then passed :

The bill was then passed:
YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Arnold, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harding, Harlan, Harris, Bicks, Howe, King, Lane of Kansas, Latham, McDongall, Morrill, Nesmith, Rice, Sherman, Turple, Wade, and Wilson of Massachusetts—27.
NAYS—Messrs. Davis, Dixon, Henderson, Howard, I and of Indiana, Pomeroy, Sumner, Trumbuil, and Wilson of Missaches.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

amendments adopted in committee acted upon, but before final action the special order, being the Louisians election cases, came up, and Mr. CRISFIELD resumed his remarks in opposition to

the right of the applicants to their seats. He stated that the advocates of admission based their arguments on the following grounds: First. That Governor Shepley was the ral Governor. Second. That the election was held in impliance of law. Third. That they must adopt Represontatives thus chosen as the only way by which States situated as Louisiana was could be represented.

Mr. C. controverted these positions, contending that Governor Shepley had exceeded his power and duty in imposing new conditions upon electors, and that his acts were void; that the law of Louisiana had been violated in many opened the door so wide as was proposed the House would degenerate into a mob and course to be a legal, constitutional body. Governor Shepley, he held, was in no same the Governor of Louisiana. He was a mere military agent

Mr. YEAMAN offered a substitute for the report of the committee, declaring the acts of Governor Shepley su'll and void and his preclamation of election without authority, but admitting the applicants on the ground that they were true representatives of the loyal people of Leuislana, and that the election was free and unre-trained.

Mr. Dawes demanded the previous question, but sub-sequently withdrew it in order that Mr. Halin, one of the applicants, might be heard

Mr HAHN said he was alvocating no personal cause ne was arguing the cause of the loyal people of Louis and He was meintain in the principle lying at the root of the Government—the principle of the right of the people to Mr. DUNN wanted to know whether the loyal people

woted faily at the polls

Mr. HAHN said yes. He denied that New Orleans wa ever the hothed of secresion and rebellion. It was made the focus of the operations of the rebels, who by forceverwhelmed the loyal people. A majority of the State convention which passed the ordinance of secession was elected as Union men, but Gov. Moore surrounded the State capital with armed rebels, and forced the ordinance of sec-ssion through the body. It was never submitted to the vote of the people, and the people were not bound by it. He stated further facts to show that the loyalty of the

outhern section of Louisians could not be doubted WRIGHT seled how many troops Louisiana ha nished to the Union army.

Mr. HAHN said about four thousand, exclusive of threoues'd colored troops. He endorsed the course of Gov. Shepley, and said his proclamation of election was the result of the pressure brought to bear upon him by Union nen. He gave the fullest assurances of the loyal y of the people of New Orleans, and expressed the warmes, dayo-tion to the Union. The Representatives of Louisians here would revive the hopes of Union men every where and discourage the rebels

The previous question was then ordered, and the vote being taken on the substitute of Mr. YEAMAN, which was then reject d: Yeas 11, nays 115.

The report was then agreed to: Yeas 92, pays 44. So B. F. Flanders and Michael, Halls were declared Representatives from the first and second districts of THE ELECTION CASE FROM VIRGINIA

The election case of LEWIS McKenzie, claiming a seat from the seventh district of Virguis, on which the Com-mittee on Elections had made an adverse report, was taken up, and, after brief explanations by Mr. DAWES and Mr. McKENZIE, the latter claiming that he was duly and fairly chosen, the report of the committee was agreed to. THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The order providing for a recess was rescinded for to day, and the House took up the Scuate amendments to the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the

The first amendment was med fi d by making the bondpayable in not less than ten nor more than for y years.

The amendment relative to the issue of \$400,000,000 or Treasury notes was modified by making them payable, at the pleasure of the United States, at any time three years

The amendment making the interest on these notes pay able in legal tenders instead of coin was agreed to.

effective force on the sea should not be used against an enemy. He contended that it had been the policy of the scale tax on bank circulation, and imposing a tex of one country, instead of raising large standing armies and naprice, to respect to volunteering on land and this most off an enem of the Senate, striking out the sliding scale tax on bank circulation, and imposing a tex of one process of the segregate circulation up to April, 1865.

and two per cent thereafter, was non-concurred in. The Senate amendment striking out the ninth section strength; while, on the other hand, the espousal of slavery was the grand and darling purpose of those whose shaping hand and inspiring ambition gave life and law to the Demcfrom private armed vessels of the rebels; they have been of the original bill which so modified the Subtreasury act allowed by other nations to issue letters of marque, and as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to make deposites in the solvent banks, was rejected. cratic organization. He contended that the Democratic party proves itself the ally of treason, hugging the cause The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1863.

IN SENATE.

which produces it.

Mr. MAY said the bill, as passed by the House, and the

substitute of the Senate, are different in their provisions, yet designed to accomplish the same object. The House bill was bold, sweeping, and overwhelming to prostrate our system of Government. The substitute of the Senate

overthrown by military power, and therefore he was forced

o remain here as their representative, rather than consent

floor. He referred to arrests in the State of Maryland,

characterizing them as acts of tyrauny, and of cruel im-

prisonments at mulated by the capricious acts of the Ex-

Mr. LEARY replied by saying that those people of Bal-

timore who up to the present time have entertained any doubts of his colleague's political proposition will now be perfectly settified as to where he stands. When he and his colleague were elected such was his conviction of the

loyalty of his colleague he stated to his reighbors they ned

have no apprehension as to his position as a patriot and a friend of the Union. He since, however, had had his doubt, and these were confirmed by his votes here, Il going to

President for suspending the writ of habeas corpus. [Applause] He indigenantly denied that Maryland had be-

subjugated. There never was a time when suffrage was to free in the State of Maryland as it is to-day.

the war. There was no middle ground for the lover of his country. The support of the Administration was now the

only safety, engaged as it is in strenuous efforts to put down this atracious rebellion.

Mr. 1 HOMAS, of Maryland, would not charge his col-

colleague acts. A more foul aspersion than that Maryland is

under the heel of tyran sy was never uttered. Her heart

eats in unison with the gener us impulses of that great

overnment. He mentioned many facts to defend Mary-

and against the scandal which was directed against her.

Referring to the arrests of the police commissioners, he

stated they were just and proper.

Mr. STILES protested against the passage of the bill.

He condemned the act of the Executive in suspending the

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Letters from Hilton Head, dated the 11th instant, re-

terate the statement that there had been a misunder-

standing there relative to the command of the troops

could not be henored in that department until the troops

were duly reported to G-n. Hunter. So matters continued

existed, was settled by the following order from General

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH

organized—Gen Nag'ee, as senior officer, assuming com-mand of all the United States forces on St. Heigha Island,

with the exception of these statemed at Bay Point, who will cont use to report to Post Headquarters, Hilton Head

Gen Hunter's order suspending the land sales has not, i

seems, had the intended effect, for on the 11th instant-the

day atvertised for the sale of Beaufort parish, Port Reyal

island, &c to comm ner-the tax commissioners convened

before a curious multitude and bid off a town lot. The

price paid is stated to have teen six dollars. It was gene-

rally considered cheap, and the multitude were in favor of

continuing the auction; but the commissioners adjourned

the sale until the next day They argue that the sale was

a mere form, intended to satisfy the law; but Gen Hunter

does not see it in that light, and has ordered their arrest

and confinement if they further disregard his order to sus-

pend the sales. The General being firm, it is hardly pro-

bable that the commissioners will be guilty of further cen-

FROM MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA.

Memphis letters dated on the 11th instant, published in

the Cincipnati Gazette, give terrible accounts of the con-

dition of affairs in Mississippi and Alabama The writer

"When J ff. Davis undertook to enforce the conscrip

tion in East Tennessee about four-fifths of the loyal Union men of that section went through the mountains to Ken-

tucky, where they joined the Union army. A similar attempt in North Alabama and Mississippr is now driving the Union men away from their families and forcing them to take up arms against the rebels. There is a perfect reign of terror in North Alabama and North Mississippi, and daily the Union armies are receiving recruits who

"Great outrages are now experienced by the unfor

the latter State the Legislature recently enacted a law embracing as conscripts all men not included in the Confederate act. The act of Jeff Davis includes all from

eighteen to forty years of age, and that recently passed

takes all from for y to sixty years of age. The territory of Miss sappi has been laid off in districts of twenty miles,

and recruting colonels appointed for each district. A thousand colonels have been appointed to enforce the con-

script set, and the militia act in North Alabama is worse

Union men have long hid out in the woods and caves rather than be tak-n as conscripts. This induced a novel hunt for them. Guerillas and bloodhounds have been put upon

their tracks, and many poor victims have been smelt out

"It is estimated that not less than one thousand Union

men from Mississ ppi and Alabama have made their way to Corinth, whore Gen. Dodge made all possible provisions for them. Gen. Dodge sent out and brought in the fami-

es of the persecuted and dewntrodden Unionists, and has

established a sort of encampment or home for all these

families at Purdy, where they are likely to be freed from

persecution, "At Cornth a regiment is forming of Union men from

Alabama and Mississipp. It already numbers six full companies. This regiment is made up from among those

"Abraham Kennedy and J. A. Mitchell, of Hackello settlement, Mearce county, Alabama, have been hung by the rebels for indulging Union processities. Mr Hollwork and daughter, of the same county, have been shot. The

houses of J. A. Palmer, Worly Williams, and other Union men were burnt over their families' heads, and the people living in the neighborhood notified that if they harbored them their own houses would be burnt. In addition to the foregoing, one hardred families, driven out of Alabania,

have reached Corinth on foot without fool or clothing Some of the fugilites are old men eighty years of age."

The late Sir Robert Peel said, "I never knew a man to

scape failures, in either body or mind, who worked seven

days in the week."

have recently suffered pers-cutions

Union men in that section state that violent efforts

gladly colist and support the Union and Constitution.

Island, until further orders.
D. HUNTER, Major General Commanding.

Hilton Head, Port Royal, (S. C.) Feb. 11, 1863. The under-signed hereby a sumes command of the rein-presents recently arrived in this department from North

Hunter:

until the 11th instant, when the misunderstanding, if any

party arrayed to vindicate the integrity and unity

privilege of the writ of habeas corpus.

At half-past eleven o'clock the House aljourned.

Mr. VANHORN reviewed the question con-

cutive and the military tyranny.

The Secretary presented a communication from the VICE PRESIDENT, stating that he should be absent for the On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, Hon. SOLOMON FOOT

was chosen President pro tem.

Mr. WILSON, of Missouri, presented the credentials of
Hon JOHN B. HENDERSON, elected United States Senster by the Legislature of Missouri to fill the vacancy expirmg on the 4th of March next.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the bill making appro

our system of Government. The substitute of the Senate sought indirectly to effect the same thing. The one justifies absolute power, and discharges the President and those acting under him from all criminality. The other turns over the sufferers under the suspension of the writt of habeas corpus to the courts, and prostrates their hopes by its injurious provisions. The people of Baltimore, whom he represented, cast their contempt and defiance on those who oppress them. The free suffrage has there been overthrown by military power, and therefore he was forced priations for fortifications
Mr. GRIMES said be thought that the events of this war and the improvements in naval warfare have shown the inefficiency of all these fortifications, and as at present adto be succeeded by some minion of arbi-rary power. The fourth Congressional district had been disfrauchised on this vised he should vote against the bill.

No amendments were offered, and the bill passed.

Mr. HARLAN called up the bill to establish the gauge the Pacific reilroad and branches, fixing the gauge at four feet eight and a half inches.

Discussed at some length by Messes. LATHAM, POM-EROY, GRIMES, McDOUGALL, and others. The bill was passed—yeas 26, cays 9.

COURTS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Mr. HARRIS called up the bill reorgan zing the courts

f the District of Columbia Mr. HARRIS offered an amendment, which was adopted, abolishing the Orphans' Court of the courty of Washington, District of Columbia, and transferring the jurisdiction show he is opposing a Government now endeavoring to suppress the most netarious rebellion history ever record-

to the judges provided for in the bill.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved to recommit the bill to the
Judiciary Committee. He said there had been no petitions
from the District asking for any change, and he understood the bill met the opposition of nearly all the members of the bar in the District. The object of the bill was simply to get rid of the present judges and have new ones ap-pointed. He was opposed to change in the judiciary, and would never abolish a court to get rid of a judge because he differed in political opinions

Mr. HARRIS disclaimed any motives of the kind. He

would not legislate to turn out any judge; but the judicial system of this District was established in 1801, and Congrees has been patching it up since that time till now it is complicated and incongruous. SAULSBURY'S motion was rejected - yeas 15, league (Mr. MAY) with wilful misrepresentation, but was of the opinion he was setting under a hallucination which strangely haunts the imagination of those with whom his

Mr. DAVIS hoped the bill would be postponed. The members of the bar of the District wished to be heard in remonstrance Mr. COLLAMER thought they eught to have the privi-

lege of being heard. It would be only fair and proper.

Mr. HARRIS said postponing the bill at this late day of the session would be equivalent to throwing it over till next session. He understood the bar of the District had been for years asking for such a change as is proposed and the bar generally would favor it. Without coming to a vote, the Senate went into Executive session, after which it adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill report

d by Mr. MALLORY, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, supplementary to an act of July 14, 1862
Mr. MALLORY briefly explained the bill, and thought it was nothing but just ce that the people below the Big Sandy should have the same privileges as those who live

above the Big Sandy.

Mr. McKNiGHT opposed the bill, because it would o me is conflict with the existing laws.

The bill then passed, by a vote of 92 yeas to 21 nays. INDEMNITY FOR ARRESTS.

The Senate bill to indemnify the President for arrests

nade under the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and for other purposes, was taken up.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiane, said that this bill had no parallel in the history of a free country. It involved more even than was contained in its startling title, for it not only proposed to indemnify the President for the offences of the past, but to issue unlimited license to him to pursue the same system for all time to come. He spoke of the vigilance necessary to resist the encroschments of the one-INOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. E. WARDS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, the many to the few. Their melancholy condition had the many to the few. Their melancholy condition had the funds held for it in trust and never invested in bonds and other securities, and giving authority for the sale of and other securities, and giving authority for the sale of the Treasury of the United States; and also for the payment of interest at five per cent on the credit to any tribe cutered as aforesaid. The whole amount of funds to be disposed of as above amounts to about three millions, Referred

The Louisiana Election.

The Indian appropriation bell was taken up and the among density and the proposition and proposition bell was taken up and the among density and the proposition of the tindency of power to steal from the undersigned herein forcements recently arrived in this department from North Carolina; such troops, on their arrival here, having become a portion of the Teuth Army Corps.

Bigadier Generals Henry M. Negl e and Orris S. Ferry, and transport and make due returns and representation believes the various staff officers of their commandia of the rein-forcements recently arrived in this department from North Carolina; such troops, on their arrival here, having become a portion of the Teuth Army Corps.

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Bigadier Generals Henry M. Negl e and Orris S. Ferry, and transport This was a popular Government; the voice of the people was supreme, and the Executive could make no laws, interpret no laws, and was responsible under the law for the execution of the law. The history of the progress of civil liberty, next to that of the progress of Christianity, was

the most sublime sp. ctacle the world ever saw. In every viscissitude of the struggle for liberty the contest had al ways been directed by the many against the encrosebments of the one man.

Mr. V. then traced the history of Magna Charta, the habe is corpus, the petition right, and the bill of rights, to show that all these great measures had been secured by the people for their protection against the one-man power. In 1627, Charles I arrested John Hampden. A writ of habeas corpus was sued out and granted by the court; but the warden of the jail-that is, some provest marshal-re-fured the writ, and placed blunelf behind the power of the hing. They had had many such occurrences here. All knew the result that followed—the king was deposed and Magna Charta sindicated. All these declarations of liberty had been incorporated as law into the Constitution of the United States; and was any one ready to stand here and admit that one man could violate them? The habeas corpus stood between the masses and the ruler; and they night as we I give the key of his prison to the coaviet, and spect to find him in his cell, as to surrender this just right into the hands of one man, and expect him to observe the boundaries of power. The people, and the people alone, through their representatives here, could say when

they would dispense with this precious right, more dear t an all the trensures of the earth.

Alluding to his profession as a lawyer, Mr V said be was proud of it. It never clung to the skirts of power; and one of its cherished maxims was to stand by the wesk and oppressed. He had seen the minister of God torn from his flack and family, and conveyed to pricon, simply for preaching the doctrine of the Faviour of Peace. He had een the conscientious lawyer dragged to a dungeon mere f y standing up in his place and declaring what he believed to be the law. All this at the bidding of one audocou-, u informed man in the city of Washington. Worst of all, the privileges of this House had been invaded. The genthe privileges of this House had been invaded. The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Mary) had easily fell a victim to this class of outrage. For the utterance of soutments which he believed to be right, and for which he was only responsible to his God, he was dragged from his house and a sick family at the hour of midnight (fit hour for the assessmation of liberty) and conveyed to a prism. At the end of an arbitrary form of imprisonment the doors were opened and he was told to go without expianation or trivil. He asked if parties thus arrested were guilty why not try them? Not to do so was a compounding with felony. them? Not to do so was a compounding with felony Localty no longer consisted in an attachment to the Constitution, but in obedience to one man. Were the American people willing to submit to these lovasions of their rights? He would not insu't them or their ancestry by supposing that they would. The people would not submit, and these measures gould not be enjoying. Neither the sud these measures court hat he enforced. Neither the period for the courts would respect them. The people of Ludana had so acticed at the October election, and the people of other Northern States had affirmed their decision at the polls. If the ballot-box would not scoure their rights the sword would regain what had been loss. He warned gentlemen to retrace their steps and return to the oathway of the Constitution.

Mr. DAILY, of Nebraska, contended that the Constitution expressly gave the President the right to suspend the habeas corpus. He charged that the Democrats were the friends of rebels. He held that the Government had a right to make those arrests, and the only trouble was that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said if the applause was re

pented he would ask that the galleri s be cleared. As this was a more farce they should have it to themselves.

Mr. NOELL called the gentleman to order, as his remarks were in contempt of the House.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM replied that the point of order

was not well taken.

Mr. DAILY resuming, briefly replied to Mr. VORHERS remarks by saying that there was a party in this House who opposed the Administration and every measure they brought forward, but proposed nothing in lieu of what they opposed The rebels have their sympathizers, and there sympathizers have gained strength by the prolongation of this war, which they hope to turn in favor of the South There is a tide rising waich will overwhelm those gentlenen who are now opposing the Administration—that will render them just as disreputable in the eyes of the nation as were the forces of the Revolution.

Mr. JULIAN said in seeking to interpret the terrible DASH ON BATESVILLE, (ARKANSAS)

WEST PLAINS, FEBRUARY 7, 1863. To Major General Cuntis.

Mr. JULIAN said in seeking to interpret the terrible conflict through which our country is passing, and to devise, if possible, a just and wise policy for the Government in its future action, the mind caturally reverts to the past. The triumph of the Republican party in 1860 was the triumph of freed m over slavery. He did not say that all who supported the Presiden were abolitionis's, or even anti-slavery men, or that all who opposed him were the advocaces of slavery. This would be very far from the exact truth. He affirmed that hustility to slavery was the animating sentiment of the men whose deeply-roo'ed convictions and unquenchable zeal made the formation of the The dash on Bateaville has accomplished all that was intended. Express is just received from Col. Waring, commanding my cavalry division. He drove Marmaduke's forces out of Batesville the night of the 4th instant, killing and wounding many, and capturing some prisoners, among them Col. Adams. victions and unquenchable zeal made the formation of the Republican party a necessity, and nerved it with all its re-

Col. Waring says Capt Ross, Fourth Missouri cavalry, made the charge into Bat-sville most galiantly. Such of the enemy as could not crowd into the ferry-boats awam Marm-duke's entire force is on the other side, and the

pickets are exchanging shots the morning of the 5th inst. Col. Waring has remounted his men from the country Of course, as the expedi ion was only intended as a reconnoissance and a forsy, it has its full instructions to return J. W. DAVIDSON. Brigadier General Commanding.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS, FEBRUARY 17, 1863. Contraband traffic between the rebels in Maryland and Virginia has for a long time found its way across the Potomac near the extremity of the peninsula, between the Potomae and the Rappabaunock, to Richmond.

Parties were sent to break up these avenues of support and information and to prevent the enforcement of conscription. The expedition was just in time to prevent the conscription, which was ordered in the counties in the neck, from the 12th to the 17th instant. A large quantity of provisions and a number of horses, mules, &c , intended for the rebels, were seized. A large number of contrabands came in with the parties.

Among the captures were two large mail bags, several citizens engaged in smuggling, and some rebel soldiers; also a rebel signal officer stationed there to report move meats of vessels upon the Potomac. Several vessels used to conveying supplies across the Potomec were captured

ed. [Applause.] He repeated, his colleague's votes show persistent efforts to oppose the Administration and autho-rity of the Government in putting down the rebellion. His Col. Fairchild, 21 Wisconsin, and Col. Garvin were in colleague's position is now well understood. If he (Mr. L) he stated be fore he should now vote to indemnify the command of the parties sent out, and Major Medill of the cavalry force. William Browne, of the Third New York Independent

Battery, was shot to day while attempting to escape.

A heavy snow storm prevails, which will render the roads still worse, if possible, than they now are.

POLITICS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER, (N. H.) FEB 16 .- The Union Convention to day was largely attended. Cel. Walter Harriman, of the Eleventh New Hampshire Regiment, was unanimously nominated for Governor, and Col. John Caughl n, of the Tenth Regiment, for Railroad Commissioner.

Resolutions were adopted affirming that there can be suppressed, and to use every means recognised in civil zed to be done. warfare to accomplish this result; that, in the language of the country; and that not to thand by the country in such unsettled. a crisis as this, would be a base desertion of our gallant countrymen now in the field, and render of no avail the blood already shed.

The meeting was very enthusiastic

RUNNING THE VICKSBURG BATTERIES. CHICAGO, FEB. 18 -A special despatch from Memoh's recently arrived from North Carolina. It is stated that dated yesterday, says that the new Monitor gunboat, the Gen. Foster, just prior to his departure for the North, Indianola, ran the blockade of Vicksburg on Friday placed his army under Gen. Naglee's command, and assured night, in spite of rebel precautions. The rebel batteries his troops that his column was in every way distinct and vied with each other in their efforts to sink her. She, hows-parate from G.n. Hunter's department. Meanwhile his ever, passed safely. troops were getting short of supplies, and their requisitions

REPORTS FROM ARKANSAS.

Sr. Louis, FEB 18 .- A letter to General Davidson, from a person who accompanied the recent scout to Batesville, Arkansas, says that Hindman's rebel army is totally in flicient. Three hundred of his troops froze to death during his retreat from Van Buren. Hindman had since been ordered to go to Vicksburg, but his men refused to go. Upwards of two hundred deserters are concealed about twenty miles from Bate ville. A large majority of the people favor the occupation of the country by the Federal army.

DEMOCRACY OF CONNECTICUT.

tion to-day was the largest ever assembled in the State. and the movement will not be much aided by them. G.n. Phelps, of Colebrook, presided. An informal ballot showed four hundred and fifty votes. Thomas H. Seymour had a majority over al cast.

EMANCIPATION IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, (VA) FEB 17 .- The amendment known as Willey's amendment," which was inserted by Congre s in the constitution of the new State of Western Virginia, was unanimously rat fied to day by the Constitutional Convention. It will be submitted to the people on the 26th of March, and no doubt exists but that it will be ratified by an overwhelming vete. The amendment provides for gradual emancipation, commencing on the 4th of July next. GENEROUS AND NOBLE.

It would be difficult to overstate our admiration of the instance of systematic, munificent, and unwearied generesity on the part of a whole community, related in the Ma aunexed paragraphs, which we have the pleasure of copying from the Philadelphia Press. Well do the benevolent Co inhabitants of that great and beautiful city vindicate the enviable name given to it by its illustrious founder. We cannot do justice to their humanity, and can only record De it for the admiration of all who are capable of appreciating so grand an example of patriot am and "brotherly love ."
"Two hundred and maeteen regular regiments, making

an aggregate of 205,000 men, were refreshed at the Vol-unteer Refreshment Salous in Philadelphia, from May, 1861, to October 23, 1862. In addition to these, 205,000 were entertained in equads and regiments going and re-turning, and 20,000 subsequent to October 23d, making a grand total of 450,000 men who have en'eq at these estlishments. The cost of meals per capita has been eath mated at twenty cents, which, with the numerous other expenses incident to the organization and management of the saloons, (exclusive of help, which is, of course, given gratuitously,) shows that over \$100,000 have been appropriated by voluntary subscription through these channels alone for the comfort of soldiers passing through the city President Geffrard. He is accompanied by his Secretary,

At least \$600,000, subscribed by our citizens in order to promote enlistment, is to be added to the above, to gether with about \$1 000,000 appropriated for the same object by the City Councils. It won d be difficult to estimate correctly the amount of contributions in money, pro-visions, and labor for the invalids in our hospi als. The removal of the sick and wounded soldiers from the hoats or cars to the hospitals is most efficiently superintended by the fire companies of the city, who have more than twenty-five ambulances in the service.

The arrival of a boat or train containing sick or wound. ed troops is appounced by the ringing of the State House fire-bell. The signal of the alarm bell being given, and ser information obtained at the nearest police telegraph station, the various fire companies are soon on the spat. Be ide other contributions, the families of volunteers likewise reap the benefit of gratuitous medical attendance."

DUMMY ENGINES. The dummy engine, as it is called, has for a long time seen a well settled mechanical fact. As its name implice,

been a well settled mechanical fact. As its uame implies, this engine makes no noise. Its exhausted steam is so disposed of as to get rid of the unpleasant wheese which affilets the common kind of locumetive. Neither does it smoke. The noiseame and choking fumes which are dispensed in clouds from the ordinary engine are self consumed in the bosom of dummy. These merits, and its safety from explosion, fit the dummy for the work of drawing railroad trains or city cars within city limits. Its speed may be fast or slow, as deared, and it may be stopped may be fast or slow, as degreed, and it may be stopped within the same space as a horse car. It is liable to get out of order just as a horse is liable to break his legs; but out of order just as a horse is liable to break his legs; but with good care the dummy ought to outlast a horse. Its motive power may be of any degree; but about eighteen horse-power is the best. This power would suffice to puil two or three heavily loaded large cars, or balf a dogen small (city) cars at a time. The dummy eagine has been introduced on a road formerly traversed by horse cars in introduced on a road formerly traversed by horse cars in into their camp, when the negroes fired in every direction. New J. racy, and i's successful operation there will probably lead to its introduction elsewhere. As the latest rebly lead to its introduction elsewhere. As the latest remarkable development in the history of the steam engine, the progress of the dummy will be watched with interest by the scientific world. Especially instructive will be a comparative floancial statement at the end of the year contrasting the cost of the dummy motive power with the of horses. Journal of Commerce.

MOVEMENTS AT NEW ORLEANS.

The correspondent of the New York "World" at New Orleans, writing on the 8th instant, announces that a new advance would be made that day or the next from Brashier city to the Teche country, the object being the extension f the Federal lines westward beyond Franklin, and on the north and west of New Iberia. The forces detailed were all in readiness. Gen Weitzel would cross with the whole of his brigade from his camp at Lafourche, and was to be joined at Brashier city by three thousand men under acting Br g. Geo. Paine, from Baton Rouge, via Donald-ouville and the Lafource District, making Weitzel's army about nine thousand strong.

Another letter to the Evening Post, referring to this expedition, save :

expedition, says:

"About a hundred miles directly westward from Neyl Orleans, in the vicinity of the Bayou Techa, one of the longest bayous of the Mississippi, has been for some time gathering a body of rebels, now commanded by Brig. Gen. Dick Taylor, formerly of New Orleans. This force numbers, according to the best information I have been able to gather, some six thousand five hundred. Of these about fifteen hundred are cavalry. The remainder consists of three field batteries—one of them the somewhat famous Symmes battery—two regiments of Confederate regulars. symmes battery—two regiments of Confederate regulars, and some regiments of conscripts. They are believed to be the only rebel troops between New Orleans and Texas, and are certainly the only Confederates remaining in the best sugar growing section of Louisiaca. To disledge them was the object of an expedition undertaken recently by Brig. Gen. Wettzel, who was only so far success ul as to accomplish the destruction of the rebel gunboat Catton upon the Teche. A larger force is now to enter what is called the Teche country. called the Teche country.
"The affair has been planned with profound secrecy.

The progress of Gen . Weitzel will by no means prove blood less. He must overcome resistance at every step. He will probably be supported by some four or five gunboats—the prize Calhoun, a ferry-boat carrying a 100-pounder, the Kinsman, a'so an old ferry-boat, carrying a 100-pounder gun, the Es rella, and one or two others.

This immediate and important movement on the Teche is considered evidence that no advance will be made at present from Baton Rouge. When the advance is finallymade on Post Hudson, it was thought that Gen. Banks would take the field in person.

Gen. Banks had issued an order to district provest marshals and judges, requiring them to offer all fair and legal inducements to the negroes within each district to return to their families and the plantations where they belong for one year, the alternative being liability to be arrested as Vegrants.

Gen Banks had also issued an important order prohibiting foreclosures of mortgages and forced sales under cortain circumstances.

Gen. Banks has informed a committee of the laboring nen, who have recently been thrown out of employment, that he could not give them any thing to do on city improvements, but would take a thousand or so into the employ of the Government. The mechanics in the machine no neutrals in the present struggle, and in favor of the shops, and those who have no trade, will be employed in prosecution of the war until this unboly rebellion shall be loading and unloading vessels, and other work necessary

The shelling of Galveston by the blockading fleet at that the late Senator Douglas, we have no sympathy with those station was expected, and the question as to whether the attempting to make political capital out of the miseries of Harriet Laue had escaped from the harbor or not was still

POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

The New York Tribune, which once had great foith in the efficacy of a Proclamation of Freedom, has so far re. considered its opinions as to pronounce it an "experiment" which may "lead to no result." In its editorial columns of the 17th instant it quotes the following extract, among others, from a late letter of the New York Times's London correspondent, which, say the editors of the Tribune, seems to us eminently sensible and practical:

" Military success alone can save the Republic. Th Military success alone can save the Republic. The proclamation, at the best, is an experiment. It may lead to no result. Defeat the three armies in the South—in Virginia, Tennessee, and at Vicksburg. Do this, and you may laugh at recognition. Fail to do this, and it will come sooner or later—it matters not when. If the element of time were favorable to the North and against the South, you may be indulged in the virtue of sections. you might indulge in the virtue of patience. But it is not so. Time consolidates, encourages, and strengthers the South at home and abroad. Time divides, discourages, and weakens the North. To conquer the South and resto

the Union there is required:

" i. A united and earnest North. " 2 An able Executive and Cabinet.

3. Generals equal, at least, to those they are expected The Boston Traveller says the "leading colored citizens of that vicinity" are not very well pleased with the propo-

sit on to raise a colored regiment with only white officers The Detroit Advertiser enumerates the following advan-

tages which black soldiers will possess over white ones: "They will not become insubordinate and turbulent un-less certain Genera's are chosen to lead them. They will not criticise and affect to dictate the acts of Congress. They will not write letters full of venom, and threat to 'resign' for all sorts of reasons. They will not or pose

INTERNAL REVENUE TAX.

The following figures represent, as we learn from the Republican, the total amounts remitted to the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on account of internal revenue tax, by the Collectors of the several States, to Innuary 21 1962 .

market and was	44					
ine		\$139 063	Virginia -			4.715
Hampshire		76 000	Kentucky			267,010
rmost -		67,662				427 000
senchusetts		1,250,250	Ohio	197.0		847.580
iode Island		105,000	Indiana -	1	1.40	169 995
nnecticut -		459,000	Illinois -			367.742
w York -		2,225,255	Michigan -		27	14-,103
w Jersey -		325,485	W isconsin		(1)	120.575
nn ylvania		1,353,783	lowa		26	50 000
laware .		22,000	Minnesota	18	176	≥ 017
eryland		\$19,143	California	16		280.115
str et of Col.		46,046		115	102	~50,110
Trate					10.72	ACTUAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY

The above are exclusive of receipts from corporations, from salaries, and from stemps.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAYTIEN MINISTER. The steamer Talisman, which arrived at New York on Saturday from Port au Prince, brought as a passenger the Hon. Ernest Roumain, Consul General and Charge o'Af-

Mr. D Bruno, and will proceed to Washington next week.

New York Evening Post. MOVEMENT OF THE NEGROES IN BOSTON. The colored citizens of Boston held a meeting in the lov street church in that city on Monday evening, for the

purpose of awakening an interest in the formation of a colored regiment for the war. It is stated that the mostng was crowded. Addresses were made by Judge Kussell, Edward L. Peirce, Wendell Phillips, Lieut. Col. Hallowell, and Robert Morris, carnestly urging their hearers to come forward and take an active part in the war. The meeting adjourned without taking any defluite

THE LATE NEGRO EXPLOIT IN FLORIDA.

action.

Correspondence of the Hartford (Connecticut) Times. HILTON HEAD, FEDRUARY 2, 1863 The negro expedition from St. Mary's has just returned.

t was composed of four companies of the negro regiments. They went after negro recruits and lumber. They got together a lot of negroes, but they refused to come away. and were left behind. They did not succeed in getting any lumber. The transports were fired at from the shores. Capt. Jack Clifton, of the steamer John Adams, was hilfed by a ball through the head. His loss is regretted by all. and then stampeded for the bransports, throwing away their